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fide purchasers or subscribers. C. H. POPE. District of Columbia, ss: Subscribed and sworn to before me this of control of the control of the control of April, A. D. 1914
THOMAS C. WILLIS,
Notary Public.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1914.

THE SPEAKER.

It needs not to go very far back in political history to note that the hour of defeat is oftentimes the beginning of victory for a public man. feat in the long struggle for reform of the House rules were laving the foundation for the victory that later was their reward. Republicans and Democrats alike, these men who had the nerve to brave defeat because they were sure of their the country's approval.

Speaker Clark looked bigger in the hour of his defeat yesterday than he has looked in moments of triumph. He kept the faith as he saw the faith, he did right as he be punished for what he did. Neither his antagonists within the party nor the people of the country will suffer defended, shall lead to political dis-

MONEY FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift of a million dollars for the special purpose of studying animal diseases will prove to be money exceedingly well invested. It is more widely realized than ever before how tremendously important are the domestic animals in the economic organization of the nore and more difficult to find the places wherein a sufficient number of animals may be produced for the demands, constantly increasing, that are made in this direction. Mr. supply and reduce the cost.

It is not merely a question of lem of the supply of domestic animals. No other method of farming takes so little from the soil, or gives tions and prove that it was not true! by the vast majority of people they considered always. The official reshow that the number of cattle in the country is actually decreasing; and this may be in large part accounted for when the risks of stock not only claims its annual toll of public policy. of farmers from the effort to raise more hogs. The methods of preventing hog cholera are not yet perfected, despite some assurances to the contrary. No more has a satisfactory plan been devised for deson of the rigid inspection imposed country for him. by the cities. The man or institution that will find how tuberculosis ment of the country.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR TEACHERS.

of excellence for painting a house, not have been elected. academic teachers.

service on a substitute's license. some assurance that platform gress and State legislatures together in the words of a labor leader, "A pledges will be taken seriously after do for the United States,

man who has a regents' certificate. election. They ought to be; but they or the ability to get one, finds some can never be until they are made in other occupation more profitable a way that assures their worthiness. than perfecting himself in the use of a hammer or saw; a mechanic suc-By The Washington Times Company cessful enough at his work to be fit to teach others can make more in practicing his craft than he can in

New York city.

President Wilson's success in overturning one of the important propositions of the platform on which he was elected, and in committing the great majority of his party in Congress to that procedure, are the platforms made by national or other conventions. Indeed, the The men who took the stings of de- rapid progress in repudiating the whole Baltimore platform, and the very general acquiescence and approval the country has given to the performance, ought to contribute much toward a revolution in politiwith national conventions as now orcause, have had the testimony of ganized, and with platforms as now written.

The biggest thing in our system of government, as now developed. is the political party system; yet the political parties are so utterly irresponsible that their great powers is the greater because he has been believed the right, and he will not have repeatedly been seized and subverted to the most improper purposes. Think of the two performances of 1912! At Chicago the conthat such an honest course, so ably trol of the Republican party was stolen from the people rightfully entitled to exercise it; the nominee favored by the large majority of the party was rejected. At Baltimore the nominee who received on a series of ballots a clear majority of votes was defeated, and a platform was, and tatters may now be discerned. after a year of party control!

These observations are made, not by way of especial criticism of any party, but to point the argument world. More than that, the pressure Political platforms mean nothing in it was proper for the Speaker and of increased population makes it particular; they are made by nobers the name of the chairman of the committee on resolutions at either Chicago or Baltimore? Who can name, offhand, the member of of Speaker Clark and Leader Un-Rockefeller's advisers realize that that committee from his own State? whatever will help to make the prois a matter of serious research to to the President by reason of any and therefore more profitable, as an find out who composed such a com- save sincere and patriotic motives. mittee. Recently the charge was They have held up the hands of the made that the free-tolls plank was President time after time, sacrificmeat, poultry, eggs, milk and but- by stealth, and the story gained wide circulation and no little credence before anybody could dig and to be credited with absolutely up records and personal recollectionest purposes in doing so. And

Making platforms in this way, for will be so credited. tion of livestock and dairy supplies. the purpose of catching votes, and then repudiating them, as both parports of our Government authorities punction, is an insult to the intelligence of the people. Moreover, it keeps our public affairs in turmoil. Britain puts forth the suggestion of

sulted?

dent. That declaration would have they have all improved on the origibeen so tremendously annopular be- nal federal constitution, which is tecting and preventing tuberculosis fore the country that it would in all that of the United States. Great in cows. Dairies constantly become likelihood have turned to Roosevelt Britain, should it adopt such a plan. more expensive to conduct, by rea- enough more votes to carry the would probably divide the Kingdom

in cows and cholera in hogs may be insisting on repeal. He has solemn-tures, and England, Scotland and approximately ended, will contribute more than the wealth of a are ample public reasons for the vision. Each of these provinces Rockefeller to the economic better- course he urges, and the country will would send its own delegation to the plete good faith. But the fact re- tended to, while the local assemblies mains that Mr. Wilson had the would attend to local matters.

popular end of that issue before With the experience of our own cleation and that had be then taken country before them the English. worth doing well;" but the standard the side he now espouses he might men could be safely expected to

say, is not the same as that for All these things point the conclu- tral and the local authorities that painting a picture. New York city sion that political platforms ought to have hampered the workings of our is in a quandary over filling the be made in some responsible way, system. Without doubt Sir Edward places in vocational courses because by men who will have some concern Grey is correct when he observes New York holds up the same sort of about their observance. In Wiscon- that unless some such system is standard for vocational as for sin they have a popular primary in adopted, the British government will which men run on their personal break down under the burden of Massachusetts, which stands near platforms for the nominations; parliament's incapacity to transact the head in vocational education, re- then, when the nominations are all the business required by the quires of teachers that they should made, the nominees for State offices country. The spectacle of our own have practiced their craft five years and legislative positions get together Congress in almost continuous sesbeyond the apprenticeship stage. in a convention and make the plat- sion year after year suggests to us New York city demands, besides form for their party. This makes what must be the burden upon the technical skill, a regents' certificate the platform stand for the men re- British parliament, which must do or, in default of that, considerable sponsible for the laws. It gives for its country the work that Con-

THE PRESIDENT'S VIC-

The unexpectedly large majority teaching on a substitute's license." by which the President's measure In either case the city fails of get-, for repeal of free canal tells passed the House, substantially insures In the United States there are that it will also pass the Senate. The only five classes fitting skilled me- Presidential held on Congress has chanics to teach their trade-not one not been weakened. Rather, on an of them for women. Although the issue which is likely to prove seri-Pratt Institute class in Brooklyn is ously injurious to his party before excellent in personnel and in train- the public, the President is able to ing, its graduates cannot satisfy the muster a most emphatic majority. academic requirements set up by There are more than a few Democrats who voted for repeal vester-Since the demand for vocational day, who will be left at home next teachers far exceeds the supply, and November, and will believe that this since the art of training them is in vote is responsible. They cast yesits infancy, it is unwise to hold up a terday's votes realizing exactly this standard, however good in itself, danger; yet they stood by their which errs by being off the point. party leader and consented to take the chances with him. That is a IRRESPONSIBLE POLITICS full measure of either loyalty in members, or domination by the President.

Allusions to a "jackal press" which suggests the possibilities of party division and disaster because of this repeal, are quite gratuitous. The press does not originate such suggestions; it echoes them from suggests how really inconsequential every gathering where the measure is discussed. The President's victory has been made so sweeping that it comes near to making a party issue. He had indeed some Republican support; but very decidedly the strength for repeal was Democratic, and against it Republican.

Political effects will be measured. in the last analysis, by events yet cal methods that would do away to transpire. Not unlikely, before election, the country will know more than it now does, of the urgent reasons which the President has said impelled him to insist on this measure. Thus far there has been only guessing as to what those reasons may be; and the President's victory able to get what he wanted without even telling why he wanted it.

From this day forward the loyal leaders of the party will do every- prove its merits. thing in their power to minimize given, without doubt, in all good faith; and the party management will do all in its power to make good disposed to vote on what they consider the merits of the question next November; not on the assurances of leaders that there is no split. People are not going to cast that the old methods are outworn. ballots on the question of whether body in particular. Who remem- President; they are going to vote according as they believe in the re-

peal bill or don't believe in it. Nobody who heard the speeches ing personal opinions more than once. They were entitled to vote as they pleased on the canal question,

LEARNING FROM AMER-

The liberal government in Great

It makes quite impossible to pur- a federal form of government for raising are considered. Hog cholera sue anything like a consistent course the United Kingdom. It has as yet been but vaguely outlined, but to millions of the most useful meat ani-Suppose the Faltimore platform some extent at least it must be tolls law? What would have re- States. Canada, Switzerland, South Africa and Australia have all adapt-Mr. Wilson in all probability ed the American plan to their would not have been elected Presi- several needs, and in many respects into at least seven states or prov-To say that, again, is not to say inces. The four provinces of Irethat President Wilson is wrong in land would be given local legislafeel, as Congress does, that such an imperial parliament, where national assurance must be taken as in com- and imperial concerns would be at-

"What is worth doing at all is election, and that had he then taken country before them, the Englishavoid the conflicts between the cen-

Beauty In Washington



HAT eminent authority on beauty, Charles Dana Gibson, recently said beauty contests generally were failures. Genuine beauty, in his opinion, did not seek the limelight, and its chief charm lay in the unconsciousness which would not strive to

But The Times beauty show is another matter. Here friends the appearance of a party split on and relatives have entered pictures of beautiful girls who never the issue. Mr. Clark's assurance would figure in an outright beauty contest. Behind an anonymity that that there is no party split was affords some protection, most of these pictures have been published for the first time, and probably for the last.

This is an exhibition of art for art's sake. The Times is not that assurance. But the fact stands putting a price on such an elusive quality as beauty, nor is it trying written, of which nothing but shreds that the millions of voters will be to make beauties enter a free-for-all for a prize as a sop to vanity.

Back to the Bible

"I speak as a man of the world to men of the world; and I say to you, Search the Scripture."-John Quincy Adams.

THE CROSSING OF THE RED SEA. By G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, LL. D., F. G. S. A. (Geologist: Author of "The Ice Age in North America," "Man and the Glacial

Period." Etc. In the hiblical account of the crossing of the Red sea it is said that "the Lord caused the sea to go back

by a strong east wind all the night, and made the sea dry land and. the waters were divided." Again, in the poettent munt which follows, the thy

ers returned to cover the Expptians, said, "Thou didst blow thy wind. This leads us to look for a place where the wind would accomplish these results. Such a place world exist between Suez and the Bitter lakes, if at that time the land was depressed sufficiently to allow

a shallow arm of the gulf to connect the two bodies of water Their such a depression existed 2,000 years ago, is made probable by a great amount of geological evidence. Sea shells such as those now existing in the Red sea are found in great abundance in the vicinity of the pyramids and near Calro at an elevation of "50 feet above the sea vation of 250 feet above the sea unlar evidence of a recent general pression of the land in that region depression of the land in that region are found on the shores of Palestine and Syria and on the Island of Cacarlous iconbs capted with conglors erate, protecting setter deposits be-neath, indicate the croding action

of water over all that region at a considerably higher level than that of the present. All this shows that the land level in the region has for

a long time been slowly rising. The highest point between Suez and the Eitter lakes is less than thirty feet above sea level, and has now been cut through for the Suez canal. If, therefore, at the time of he Exodus the land level was about thirty feet lower than now, a chan-nel of water would have extended through, separating the children of Israel from the Asiatic shore such was the case seems likely from the fact that there are extensive de-posits of Nile mud in the vicinity, while, according to Dawson, the sands at levels which the sea now falls to reach hold "recent marine shells in such a state of preservation that not many centuries may have elapsed since they were in the bottom of the sea" (Egypt and

Syria, p. 67).

A study of a map, of the region shows that a strong east wind might easily lower the water level a tew feet at this point, transforming the strait into an isthmus, thus permit-ting the children of Israel to cross over on dry land, while upon the cessation of the wind, as the Egyptions were entering, the waters would return and overwhelm them. As to the effect of wind upon water levels, the reports of the United States officials upon the levels of ledo sometimes as much as seven and a half feet, it at the same time piles it up to an equal extent at Buffalo. But upon a change of the wind the conditions are reversed so that a variation of water level amounting to fifteen feet is sometimes produced. (Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WALL



We asked the young lady across the way if she believed in the commission form of government and she said it might be all right, but for her part she didn't see any objection to paying them regular salaries.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

14; Oslins, No. 25, King Solomon, No. 31; Fast date, No. 24, Columbia Casper, No. 1 and Brightwood, No. 2, Royal Arch. Potomae Commandery, No. 1. Krights Templar All Fools Commands, Kalli-opolis Grotto, Odd Fedows Hail arcine Chapter, No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star. Knights of Pythias-Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. L. and Union No. Z. Friends in Temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters, Washington Company, No. 1, Uniform Bank. Odd Fellons-Eastern Lodge, vo. 1, Har-mony, No. 9, Friendship, No. 12, and Federal City, No. 29, Mt. Nobo Education-ment, No. 8 National Union Extension of the order com-inities, headquarters. Entertainment by the General Land Office. Meeting of the day nursery, English Room, Raleigh, 10:20 a. m.

Raleigh, 10:20 a. m.

Dickinson Alumni Association * annual banquet at the Raleigh at 8 p. m.

Special meeting at 8 p. m. in Salvation Army

Amusements.

National "The Doll Girl." 2 Li and 8:15 p. m p Ho. Islasco-"The Third Party." 1129 and \$120 p. "The Ghost Breaker," 2 15 and 8 15 Keith's Vaudeville, \$:15 p. m. Cosmos—Vaudeville, continuous.
Casino—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.
American—Vaudeville, 2:16 and 7:15 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

The Silver Lining Edited By ARTHUR BAER.

Opera singers faint in crowd of 5,000 on Boston pier. Probably because none

of the crowd of 5.000 paid to get on the

Scientist says the American woman will be bald in a few years. In the interim, the American woman's husband

will continue to be bawted.



The Barcelona gunman who fired flock of bullets in the direction of Ser Don Jose Santos Zelaya, was probably only trying to make the former pres dent of Nicarauga feel at home.

Noted tenor sings by wireless. This nethod of grand opera will never be success until the proletariat can proje itself past the box office by wirele

Thirty-five thousand miners went strike in Yorkshire, England. Possibly as a protest against American labo on the Panama canal.

THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ-

"A young lady fell off them new. fangled high heels and struck her feet on th' pavement. She will re-

March came in like a lion

Today is April the First, so do no kick a high hat unless you are sure the owner's head is inside of it. Warning-Do not call up Columbia 744,

and ask for Mr. Lyon, Mise Fish or Mr.

Spring isn't really here until you see cbin with a straw hat on, perched on



The Way Edgar Allen Poe Failed To

Write It. White It.

Hear the repealing of the toils,
Canal toils!

What a world of solemn thought
Their repealing controls!
And tho silent is one Page,
How we shivered with wild rage
At the melancholy menace of his spee
And every sound that floats
From the House sure gots our goats,
And we screech.

And the Senate, as the reports They that dwell up in the steeple.

In the dome,
And who tolling, tolling, tolling.
In that repeal monotone, They are neither man nor ' They are neither brute nor

MAIL BAG (From The Times Readers.)

o the Editor of THE TIMES I wish to compliment you on your editorial in this day's Times, in ref-erence to the situation now existing rence to the situation now existing in Ireland. I have read many articles in differ-

ent papers from time to time in ref-erence to this question, but I have fail-ed to see in any one of them the clear xplanation such as your article given of the situation as it exists at present in Ireland, and I am pleased to see that there is one newspaper man who is above todying to the house of lords and their satelites. WILLIAM J. BARRY.

the Editor of THE TIMES:
Tirst—It is not very clear to the lay mind what connection there may be be-tween illuminating gas and going to Church on Sunday.

Church on Sunday, Second—Some consumers must have been surprised at the anxiety evinced by the gas company in offering the unsolic-itied advice found on the printed slip at-tached to this month's gas bills. Third—Some grasping stockholders ay possibly have had doubts as to the legality of expending the company's hard earned income on religions enlighten-ment, this kind not being specified in its

Fourth-The public economist may suggest that if the company has so much surplus income that it is compelled to resort to new or doubtful ways of disributing it why not try the scheme of reducing the rate to the consumer, and hus avoid piling up troublesome accu-nulations of surplus? But this method is olltogether too obviously practical to recommend it. JAY BEE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
To enlighten Herbert J. Browne from the misconception "That the tyranny which the fear from Dublin government, under safeguards of the home rule bill, be half so onerous and oppressive as the tyranny an Ulster land-lord can today exercise against an un-fortunate and rack-rented tenant whose lease has expired or whose quarter day has slipped upon him and found him unprepared." I can assure him there is no Ulster tenant or Irish tenant in any such fear under the present land aws of Ireland.

It may amaze Mr. Browne and all non-students of this Irish situation to know that the tenantry of Ireland are the most favored in the world. Every land tenant in Ireland today can, by application to the British government. urchase his land at the equivalent of butrow additional money to erect suitable buildings and necessary drainage improvements.

To show the extent these Irish tenants

To show the extent these trish tenants have availed themselves of this law, the government reports just issued show over \$400,000,000 applied in this way. The procedure is simple; all the tenant has to do is to make aplication to the government land office and the apraisement is made, the landlord paid the price and the government deeds it to Study Club in Economics at Public Library from twenty to fifty years to pay it, when he will be the owner in fee. It is self-evident that whatever prompts the demand for home rule, the old cancerous reason of unjust and Shy-lock land laws have been eliminated, and have been replaced by the most generous—if not paternal—laws of the kind known in civilized countries.

Truths By Women Who Know Women Need to Prepare For Broader Duties The Obligations of the Rich

From the depth of her convictions, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont tells us of the obligations of the rich and of why they should turn from the incessant whirl of social life to assume responsibilities which are co-existeht with their wealth.

By MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

When in conversation a few years ago with a man high in political circles in Colorado, I asked what in his judgment could be regarded as the greatest benefit resulting from the enfranchisement of the women of his State. Promptly and emphatically came the reply:

"Women themselves have received by far the greatest benefit. Enfranchisement has trained them . to think independently, unemotionally, clearly, on great issues pertaining to the welfare of State and nation. It has given them a larger outlook It has taken their minds from personal and small affairs. It has made them self-reliant and self-respecting to a marked degree.'

to a marked degree."

A similar question put to a former governor of Idaho produced almost identically the same answer. A United States Senator from an equal suffrage State indersed the opinion expressed by the other two men, and emphasized the advantage to the Commonwealth of this direct, impersonal, independent concentration of thought on affairs relating to the welfare of all the people.

"We Must Think."

Dr. Cora Smith King tells the story of a New York newspaper telegraphing the president of the Washington State Woman Suffrage Association following their victory in 1910 and saying: "What are you going to do now that you have the vote?" She wired in reply, "We must think."

I once heard a distinguished clergyman declare that civilization had nothing to fear from any teaching that led people to think seriously for themselves; that no problem ever had been or ever would be solved by the quality of mind that blindly and unquestionably accepted the rules of conventionality and custom as ironbound laws that could not and should not admit of change. That the innot admit of change. That the in-quiring mind of the child, satisfied with no statement without asking the inevitable "Why?" was the most hopeful force in the universe.

Reactionary Tendency. To be content with established or-

der, formulated when conditions were totally different from those of today, shows evidence of arrested development, a reactionary tendency wholly at variance with the requirements of modern times. Therefore, when I observe the irresponsible, unthinking women of the wealthy class, pampered, indulged, selfishly oblivious of any obligation toward the world's advancement, regarding themselves as divinely set apart for the enjoyment of special privilege, I ask myself what is need-ed to force them to a sense of duty. Why is it that with so many theides Why is it that with so many theides of pleasure is confined to a feverish desire to kill time? Must their awakening be postponed until such time as the foundation which they placidly regard as solid and permanent shall, by the strength and power of public opinion, crumble away beneath them and they become divested of the protection under which they are now sheltered, the target they are now sheltered, the target of society's merciless criticism? Why will they not learn to realize that the greatest pleasure, the most complete satisfaction, lies in forget-ting self and remembering others?

Healthful Thinking.

It is a deplorable experience to watch this irresponsible class of women refusing to take advantage of opportunities which this age of enlightenment freely offers and remaining hopelessly indifferent to the demands of twentieth century civiliation that will soon leave them

civiliation that will soon leave them far in the rear.

The bandages of enormous incomes, luxurious environment, self-satisfaction, social ambition, serve as blindfolds to the real and substantial things of life; and, laboring under these handicaps, they steadfastly refuse to tolerate anything that leads to a healthful course of thinking.

that leads to a healthful course of thinkins.

Very often we hear of their contributions to popular charities, which is supposed to adjust the world's claims upon them. We read of their magnificent receptions, and this proves conclusively that the domestic spirit predominates in their households. We get reports of their exquisite children's parties, and are convinced of their motherly devotion. In many ways they are to be commended, and certainly congratulated on their ability to avoid being bored to death with their unceasing and uninteresting avoid being bored to death with their unceasing and uninteresting amusements. From an artistic point amusements. From an artistic point of view it is agreed that they are a success, for they are invariably credited with being ornamental. But can we call them a thinking class?

Justify Existence.

In what way, aside from contributing to charities, do they justify their existence? With unlimited money and time at their disposal. vote a thought to making the world a better place for other women? Is it not true that they often lend their support to all attempts at closing the door against the devet opment of better conditions for the human race? Is such a course pa-Have they ever stopped to think of the self-sacrificing efforts of the

(Copyright, 1914, by Charles M. Maigne.)

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

small group of women of the past generation who suffered ridicule and abuse, who "moiled and toiled" for the adoption of the laws that give the greatest advantages they enjoy today? How many of them realize the tremendous amount of work involved in securing the requisite number of signatures to a petition to submit to a State legislature for consideration and debate? Here is a case in point:

consideration and debate; Here is a case in point:
In 1838-7 a pioneer suffragiet, Ernestine Rose, traveled up and down the State of New York carrying a petition providing for a married woman's right to hold real estate in her own name. After a great deal of trouble and much abuse from the public, she secured that five atmatures to her petition!

But No Gratitude.

Those heroic suffrage advocates continued their work in this connec tion until 1848-9, when the New York legislature enacted the law which granted to woman the right '. keep what was her own. No sooner did it become legal than all the women said: "It is only just; we ought always to have had that."

Never one word of gratitude to the women who had achieved this victory for them, nor any expression of regret for their failure to help or encourage those who had carried the burden and brought some measure of independence to all the women of their State.

Is it fair? Is it just? Is it decent to hamper the efforts of those whose chief endeavor is to lighten the load of a fellow-creature, while accepting all the advantages accruing therefrom? Does it not show a lack of wholesome thinking? Is it tion until 1848-9, when the New York

not a crime to accept all and give nothing? lack of wholesome thinking? Is it

Where Is Their Pride.

"But." these women exclaim, "we have our homes, our children, our have our homes, our children, our social duties, our charities; it would be wrong to neglect them and meddle with public affairs."

Again, there is evidence of lack of thought. Inasmuch as government affects every department of the home; that good schools, clean streets, reliable markets, pure water and milk, unadulterated food, fire protection, all depend upon municipal supervision, why should women of wealth shirk their responsibilities and leave the solution of these important problems to those whose time and resources are taxed to the portant problems to those whose time and resources are taxed to the utmost limit? Where is their pride, utmost limit? Where is their pride, that they show no inclination to lend a hand in turning the wheels of progress? Why do they insist upon the world revolving around them and their narrow circle, while the regard those on the outside as unworther or non-accessing? worthy or non-existent?

I predict that the time will come in this land of plenty for all when charity will become obsolete. It behooves us, then, to prepare and educate ourselves for that blissful state of affairs.

Leaven of Co-operation. To those women, therefore, whose good work is now limited to charity, the best advice is that they infuse the leaven of co-operation into

ance to the promotion of conditions which will automatically and bene-ficently abolish class distinctions and class antagonism.
Should this country encounter a
great revolution which would sweep great revolution which would sweep away the one thing that maintains these thoughtless people, by what right could they then expect favors at the hands of those who stand in such urgent need of their help now? Not charity, philanthropy, patronage—but the natural co-operation demanded by the exigencies of our time and the rapidly changing course of events.

Will they be so short-sighted as to await a great national upheaval the one thing that maintain

to await a great national upheaval hefore recognizing their responsibilities and learning to think inde pnemotionally, clearly and unselfishly?

The News of Society By JEAN ELIOT.

HE Secretary of Agriculture and day and tomorrow from 10 until engagement of Miss Wilson and Secre- J. Peter. tary McAdoo was announced. The additional guests were the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, Brig. Gen. William L. Crezier and Mrs. Crozler, Mme. Hauge, and Lieut. Col.

Samuel Reber, U. S. A. After the dinner Miss Wilson and the Secretary joined the President and Miss

The handwork shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial I nion, of wedding.

Mrs. Houston entertained at a o'clock. The patronesses are Mrs. Wilbeautifully appointed dinner last liam Jennings Bryan, Mrs. Franklin K evening in compliment to Miss Lane, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mrs Eleanor Wilson and the Secretary of Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Goerge von L years to pay for it at about 2 per cent Eleanor Wilson and the Secretary of Charles S. Hamin, Mrs. Goerge von L interest. Not this alone, but he can the Treasury. This is the first formal Meyer, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Andrew entertainment in their honor since the gustus P. Gardner, and Mrs. Andres

Miss Dorowy Dobyns is visiting Lieut and Mrs. John B. Earle at the nava training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Mrs. James F. Barbeur and Mis Merguerite Barbour are leaving Wash ington today for Atlantic City, wher they will spend a fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. W. Schlosberg, of 13:

Seventh street, will be at home Sunda from 7 until 10 o'clock in celebratic of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

Boston, is having an exhibition and sale of children's frocks, coats, hats, and baby clothes at the Shoreham to-